droplet 80 that is disposed around bridgewire 70. The header comprises a ground pin 30, an isolated center pin 40, glass 50, and an eyelet 60, with the pins 30 and 40 projecting out to form the connector end of the initiator subassembly. While this particular exemplary configuration of initiator subassembly is shown and described in detail, it will be readily apparent that various configurations of initiator subassembly can be used or modified appropriately for use, in the present invention. --

In the claims:

Please cancel claims 6, 17, and 18.

Please amend claims 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 13, and 16 as follows:

1. (Amended) A pyrotechnic initiator, comprising:

a) an initiator subassembly including a can loaded with a pyrotechnic charge, and a header assembly having a connector end; and,

b) a molded, integral, unitary, electrically-nonconductive, overmolded body connected to and surrounding substantially all of said initiator subassembly except for an exposed portion of said connector end, wherein said body is substantially formed of a material possessing a tensile strength of at least 10 MPa when said material is at the temperature of 100°C.

4. (Amended) The initiator of claim 3, wherein one of said electrode pins is a ground pin and the other is an isolated electrode pin.

5. (Amended) The initiator of claim 4, wherein said body and said electrode pins together form an AMPHENOL®-compatible or serviceable or non-servicable integral automotive airbag initiator connector.

8. (Amended) A method for making a pyrotechnic initiator having an overmolded body, comprising the steps of:

a) providing an initiator subassembly including a can loaded with a pyrotechnic charge, and a header assembly having a connector end; and,

b) molding an integral, unitary, electrically-nonconductive, overmolded body around said subassembly, such that said body is connected to and surrounds substantially all of said initiator subassembly except for an exposed portion of said connector end, wherein said body is substantially formed of a material possessing a tensile strength of at least 10 MPa when said material is at the temperature of 100°C.

10. (Amended) The method of claim 9, wherein said step of providing includes providing an initiator subassembly that includes a ground pin and an isolated electrode pin.

13. (Amended) The method of claim 12, wherein said step of molding includes injecting molten material into said mold under a pressure of at least 1000 psi.

16. (Amended) The method of claim 15, wherein said step of molding includes injecting said molten material into said mold under a pressure of at least 1000 psi.

Finally, please add the following new claims 21-23.

21. (Added) A pyrotechnic initiator, comprising:

a) an initiator subassembly including a can loaded with a pyrotechnic charge, and a glass-to-metal sealed header assembly having a connector end; and,

b) a molded, integral, unitary, electrically-nonconductive, overmolded body connected to and surrounding substantially all of said initiator subassembly except for an exposed portion of said connector end.

22. (Added) A pyrotechnic initiator, comprising:

a) an initiator subassembly including a can loaded with a pyrotechnic charge, and a header assembly having a connector end; and,

b) a molded, integral, unitary, electrically-nonconductive, overmolded body connected to and surrounding substantially all of said initiator subassembly except for an exposed portion of said connector end,

wherein said initiator is an automotive airbag initiator.

23. (Added) A method for making a pyrotechnic initiator having an overmolded body, comprising the steps of:

a) providing an initiator subassembly including a can loaded with a pyrotechnic charge, and a header assembly having a connector end; and,

b) molding an integral, unitary, electrically-nonconductive, overmolded body around said subassembly, such that said body is connected to and surrounds substantially all of said initiator subassembly except for an exposed portion of said connector end, wherein said step of molding comprises injection molding the body by injecting material into a mold at a pressure of at least 1000 psi.